Pa. C697.14/6 1902

MINUTES

OF THE

College and University Council

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

WM. STANLEY RAY,
STATE PRINTER OF PENNSYLVANIA,
1902.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS SECTION

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/minutesofcollege00penn

MINUTES

OF THE

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Harrisburg, October 15, 1895.

In response to the call of His Excellency, Governor Daniel H. Hastings, the College and University Council assembled in the Executive Chamber at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 15. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Governor Hastings as president and Superintendent of Public Instruction N. C. Schaeffer as secretary. The act creating the council was read and discussed.

Temporary organization.

The Governor then announced that he had appointed Superintendent James M. Coughlin, of Wilkes-Barre; Dr. Edward Brooks, superintendent, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Geo. M. Philips, principal of the West Chester State Normal School, to represent the public schools; Dr. T. L. Seip, president of Muhlenberg College, Allentown; Dr. J. D. Moffat, president of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., and Dr. Geo. E. Reed, president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, to represent the denominational colleges; and Dr. W. J. Holland, chancellor of the Western University, Allegheny; Provost C. C. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Geo. W. Atherton, president of the Pennsylvania State College, to represent the undenominational colleges and universities. The ex-officio members were present with the exception of Attorney General H. C. McCormick. The oath was administered by Secretary of the Commonwealth Hon. Frank Reeder.

Members of the Council.

Oath of office.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of Governor Hastings as president of the Council; Provost C. C. Harrison as vice president, and Superintendent N. C. Scheaffer as secretary.

Permanent organization.

Committee on By-Laws.

Dr. Brooks moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare by-laws for the Council. It was agreed to and Drs. Brooks, Holland and Philips were appointed the committee on by-laws.

List of institutions conferring degrees.

Dr. Holland moved that the secretary of this Council be requested immediately to take steps to ascertain what institutions located within this Commonwealth are exercising the degree conferring power and under what authority such power is claimed, and that he be requested to secure from all these institutions, where their charters are not on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a copy of the charter under which they are exercising this right for reference.

Charters with power to confer degrees.

And further, that the secretary be requested to ascertain all the charters which may in times past have been granted with power to confer degrees. Agreed to.

Committee on admission to courses of study.

Dr. Schaeffer moved that a committee of five be appointed to report a standard of admission to different courses in any institutions which may hereafter be chartered under this act, or invested with the power to confer degrees under this act. It was agreed to, and Drs. Moffat, Brooks, Harrison, Seip and Reed were appointed the committee on courses of study.

Committee on Annual Report.

Dr. Holland moved that a committee of three, the chairman of which shall be the secretary of this Council, be formed to prepare the report referred to in section 10. It was agreed to, and Drs. Atherton, Philips and Reed were appointed.

Affidavits according to Section 12.

President Atherton moved that this Council request the Superintendent of Public Instruction to inform it as to what institutions have filed sworn statements with him respecting their assets, under section 12 of the act approved the 26th day of June, A. D. 1895. It was agreed to and the statements were, by motion, taken up in the order in which they were presented.

University of Pennsylvania.

An affidavit from the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania certifies that the assets of the said corporation, used for the purposes of promoting instruction in the higher branches of human learning, amount to the sum of $500,000 and over.

Dr. Holland moved that this Council has noted the affidavit presented by the University of Pennsylvania: that it is the judgment of the Council that the filing

of this affidavit is not required under the law, by that institution, inasmuch as this Council has no doubt whatever, of the right of that institution to confer degrees. Agreed to.

Juniata College.

An affidavit from the trustees of Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., certifies that Juniata College, incorporated by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county in November, 1878, has a capital at this time of at least $100,000 and that the assets held for the purpose of promoting education in the higher branches of human learning amount at least to the sum of $100,000. The trustees in said certificate make application to share in all the rights and privileges accorded to institutions of learning by the late act of Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of institutions of learning with power to confer degrees," &c., approved by the Governor, January 26, 1895.

President Reed moved that the application of Juniata College for recognition under the rights accorded to literary institutions, under the act on which we are working, be referred to the Attorney General (if he is the proper officer of the Commonwealth) for an opinion as to their right to confer degrees. Agreed to.

Geneva College.

The affidavit from Geneva College certifies that Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., has assets amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars.

President Atherton moved that the application of Geneva College be referred to the Attorney General. Agreed to.

Bryn Mawr College.

The affidavit from the Bryn Mawr College certifies that the assets held by Bryn Mawr College for the purpose of promoting education in the higher branches of human learning are in excess of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

President Reed moved that the application of Bryn Mawr College be referred to the Attorney General.

Divinity School of P. E. Church.

The affidavit from the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia certifies that said Divinity School has invested funds largely over one hundred thousand dollars and that said funds are held by the corporation solely for the purpose of promoting education in one of the higher branches of human learning, to wit; in theology.

vinity School of the Episcopal Church have their attention called to the fact that under section 12, the first sentence, the power which they ask may be obtained by application to the courts, and filing the certificate they have sent us. Agreed to.

Dr. Holland moved that the authorities of the Di-

Temple College.

The affidavit from Temple College in Philadelphia, certifies that said institution has property amounting in value to one hundred forty-five thousand, three hundred sixty dollars and sixty-two cents ($145,360.62).

Dr. Atherton moved that the case of Temple College be referred to the Attorney General,Agreed to.

Grove City College.

The affidavit from Grove City College certifies that the institution has property and resources for college purposes in excess of one hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. Philips moved that the case of Grove City College be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion as to its power to confer degrees. Agreed to.

Muhlenberg College.

The affidavit from Muhlenberg College certifies that it was duly incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania and that it has assets amounting to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and upwards.

President Reed moved that the same action be taken with reference to Muhlenberg College as was taken in the case of the University of Pennsylvania, the said college having been incorporated with the power to confer degrees in 1864 by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It was agreed to.

Pennsylvania College for Women.

The affidavit from the Pennsylvania College for Women in Allegheny County certifies that the assets of said institution amount to one hundred and thirty-one thousand and eighty-three dollars and five cents ($131,083.05).

President Atherton moved that the case of Pennsylvania College for Women be referred to the Attorney General. Agreed to.

Susquehanna University.

The affidavit from Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., certifies that the assets of said institution amount to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. Philips moved that the case of the Susquehanna University be referred to the Attorney General that he may pass upon their right to grant degrees under their charter, also whether in calling themselves a university they could not come under the latter part of section 12, requiring universities to have, at the time

of the passage of this act, assets amounting to five hundred thousand dollars and over. Agreed to.

Dr. Brooks then read by-laws which had been prepared by the committee on by-laws, and it was moved by President Atherton that the consideration thereof be postponed until the next meeting of the Council, which was agreed to. Report of Committee on By-Laws.

President Reed moved that the date for the holding of the next meeting of the Council be fixed by the president and secretary, which was agreed to. Next meeting.

On motion the Council adjourned at 2.30 P. M. Adjournment.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 30, 1896.

In response to the call by the president and secretary the College and University Council met in the Executive Chamber on Monday, March 30, 1896. The following members were present: Governor D. H. Hastings, Attorney General H. C. McCormick, Provost C. C. Harrison, Chancellor W. J. Holland, President T. L. Seip, President George E. Reed, Superintendent Edward Brooks, Superintendent J. M. Coughlin and Superintendent N. C. Schaeffer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The secretary distributed a list of the institutions incorporated by the Legislature and by county courts since 1874, with a request for aid in the effort to make the list exhaustive. List of incorporated institutions.

The committee on by-laws submitted the following report which was adopted item by item and approved as a whole.

BY-LAWS. By-Laws.

First. The officers of the College and University Council shall be a president, vice president and secretary.

Second. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Council, shall have power to call special meetings not provided for by the act, and possess and exercise the usual powers of the presiding officer.

Third. In the absence of the president, the vice president shall preside at all meetings of the Council, and shall possess and exercise all the powers and authority of the president. The president, vice president and secretary shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

Fourth. At all stated and special meetings of the Council, a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum.

Fifth. The secretary shall be present at all meetings of the Council, take minutes of the proceedings and record the same in a suitable book for preservation. He shall notify each member of all stated and special meetings, and shall furnish the chairman of each committee with a copy of the resolution appointing such committee, and shall perform such other duties as the Council or its president shall from time to time require. He shall have custody of all papers, books and records of the Council.

It was further resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth shall be the president of the Council, and that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the secretary, and that the vice president shall be elected by a vote of a majority of the members present at any meeting of the Council, at which a quorum shall be present, and shall hold office for the term of two years.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the meetings of the Council shall be held in the Executive Chamber in the city of Harrisburg.

On motion, Provost Harrison was appointed chairman of the committee on courses of study.

The committee on the Biennial Report of Council to the Legislature was continued.

Opinion of Attorney General.

The written opinion of the Attorney General relative to the right to confer degrees possessed by colleges which have charters from the courts of their respective counties and have filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction a sworn statement of assets of $100,000 and over, was then read. A copy of said opinion is here inserted:

AN OPINION

of Hon. H. C. McCormick, Attorney General, relative to the right to confer degrees possessed by colleges which have charters from the courts of their respective counties and have filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction a sworn statement of assets of $100,000, and over.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Attorney General's Office,
Harrisburg, Pa., March 30, 1896.

The Hon. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of the College and University Council:

Sir: I acknowledge your letter of February 10, 1896, asking the opinion of this Department as to "The right of the following institutions to confer literary degrees under Section 12 of the act of June 26, 1895, viz., Juniata College, Geneva College, Bryn Mawr College, Temple College, Grove City College, Pennsylvania College for Women and Susquehanna University."

In answer I beg leave to say: Juniata College, located at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was originally chartered as "The Brethren's Normal College;" but of the date of its incorporation I am not advised. By the annual catalogue of the college for 1894-95, it is stated that "The Trustees recently resolved to re-charter the school under the name of 'Juniata College.' The legal steps necessary to the change are now in progress." Whether or not it has been so re-chartered I am unable to determine from any information in my possession.

Geneva College was incorporated June 18, 1883, by the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and by the decree of that court was granted power to confer degrees as provided by its articles of association.

Bryn Mawr College, situate at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, was incorporated in 1880, presumably by the court of common pleas of the county in which it is located, under the corporation act of 1874.

Temple College, of Philadelphia, was incorporated May 12, 1888, and by its original charter was given no power to confer degrees, but on April 8, 1891, an amendment was allowed by the late Judge Allison, in the following language: "That the said corporation shall have the right, power and authority to confer all the usual college titles and degrees."

Grove City College, by amendment to its charter, dated December 10, 1894, was authorized by the decree of the Court of Common pleas of Mercer county to confer degrees, etc.

Pennsylvania College for Women was incorporated in the Court of Common pleas of Allegheny county in 1869, and was empowered "By and with the consent of the Trustees to confer such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences as they may deem proper, upon such students as may appear worthy to receive such degrees, etc."

Susquehanna University of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, was originally incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder county in 1858,

and at that time its corporate title was "the Missionary Institute of the Evangelical Lutheran Church." By the terms of its charter it was to have power "To grant diplomas to its graduates together with all the other powers, rights, privileges and immunities usually appertaining to, or belonging to, classical and theological institutions or colleges." Under the provisions of the act of April 29, 1874, the name of the said corporation was changed by order of the court made at February term, 1895, to the "Susquehanna University of the Evangelical Lutheran Church." It also appears by the affidavit of the president of the institution, on file in the Department of Public Instruction, that, although the name of the corporation includes the word "university," the institution is not a university in fact, it not having the necessary department, or the means for carrying on all the departments of a university.

As all the foregoing institutions of learning have filed affidavits setting forth that the value of their properties, respectively, is $100,000, or more, as required by the act of 26th June, 1895, I assume that all were incorporated by the courts of common pleas.

That part of section 12 of the act of 26th of June, 1895, bearing upon the question raised in your letter is, in words, as follows:

"This act, furthermore, shall not impair the authority of colleges heretofore incorporated by such courts of common pleas with power to confer degrees in cases where such institutions have property or capital, at the time of the passage of this act, of at least one hundred thousand dollars, and which shall within three months after the passage of this act, file with the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this Commonwealth a sworn statement that the assets held by them individually for the purpose of promoting education in the higher branches of human learning, amount to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, nor shall this act impair the authority of universities similarly incorporated by the courts with the power to confer degrees in cases where such institutions possess property at the time of the passage of this act amounting to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and which shall, within three months from the passage of this act, file with the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this Commonwealth a sworn statement that the assets held by them individually for the purpose of promoting instruction in the higher branches of human learning amount to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars."

It is contended that the corporation act of 1874 did not empower the courts to grant charters, giving to institutions of learning the power to confer degrees, and that, although the courts have granted such charters to all the corporations above mentioned, such charters, in so far as they undertake to give the right to confer degrees, are of no effect, because the Legislature has not vested such power in the courts. The corporation act of 1874 gives power to the courts to create corporations for (a) the support of any literary, medical or scientific undertaking, library association, or the promotion of

music, painting or other fine arts, and (b) the support of any benevolent, charitable, educational or missionary undertaking. By section 29 of the corporation act of 1874, it is provided that:

"The incorporation of any association of persons for the purposes named in this act, or accepting the same, shall be held and taken to be of the same force and effect as if the powers and privileges conferred, and the duties enjoined had been conferred and enjoined by special act of the Legislature, and the franchises granted shall be construed according to the same rules of law and equity as if it had been created by special charter, and no modification or repeal of this act shall affect any franchise obtained under the provisions of the same."

By section 7 of Article III of the Constitution of 1874, the General Assembly is forbidden to pass any local or special law "creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof." The corporation act of 1874 was, therefore, clearly intended as the general law to which all corporations thereafter created should owe their existence. As the granting of special charters by the Legislature was forbidden by the Constitution of 1874, they could only come into being by compliance with the provisions of the general law. Did the Legislature intend that educational institutions of a literary, medical or scientific character might be created bodies corporate under the act of 1874, but be denied the usual powers incident to incorporated colleges and universities? If so, then all colleges and universities which have not been given the power to confer degrees, by express enactment prior to 1894, do not possess such right. They could not obtain the power since 1874, except by general law, and no general law has been passed until the act of June 26, 1895, became a law.

The case of the Medical College of Philadelphia, decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 1838, reported in 3 Wharton, p. 444, is the only deliverance of that court upon this subject. The question in that case arose under the act of 1791, entitled "An act to confer on certain associations of citizens of this Commonwealth, the powers and immunities of corporations or bodies politic in law." That act provided for the incorporation of institutions "For any literary, charitable or religious purpose," and set forth specifically the powers that such corporations should have. There was nothing in the Constitution of 1790 that forbade the Legislature to incorporate institutions of learning for any purpose and with any powers, and, as a matter of fact, numerous colleges and other institutions of learning continued to be incorporated by special acts of Assembly down to the Constitution of 1874, which forbade it. The decision of the Supreme Court above referred to was whether or not the "Medical College of Philadelphia" could be incorporated under the act of 1791. The act in its preamble expressly states that it relates to private corporations of the character mentioned. In the opinion of the court we find the following language: "In the first place, the court cannot certify except in case of private associations; and in the next, it is to prevent the necessity of making application to the Legislature in all cases," thus plainly indicating that the Legisla-

ture could be applied to for the grant of powers not expressly given in the act of Assembly.

It is extremely doubtful whether under the act of 1791 a medical college could have been incorporated at all, with or without the power to confer degrees. But assuming, for the sake of the argument, that the Supreme Court in the case above cited, did decide that the Legislature was the source of the power to confer degrees, that decision must be taken as of the time it was rendered and in view of the Constitution and laws then governing the court. The Legislature then had the power to clothe any institution of learning, by special act of Assembly, with the power to confer degrees, and the act of 1791 had to be construed with reference to that power. Not so with the Constitution of 1873. Colleges, literary, medical and scientific, could be incorporated under the provisions of the act of 1874, but the franchises thus obtained are not specifically set forth. We find, however, by the third section of the act of 1874, that the articles of association shall be presented to the law judge who is "Required to peruse and examine said instrument, and if the same shall be found to be in the proper form, and within the puropses named in the first class specified in the foregoing section, and shall appear lawful and not injurious to the community, he shall indorse thereon these facts, and shall order and decree thereon that the charter is approved, and that upon the recording of the said charter and order, the subscribers thereto and their associates, shall be a corporation for the purposes and upon the terms therein stated." This language vests in the courts a broad discretion and would appear to give them ample power to decree the incorporation of educational institutions with such powers, privileges and franchises as would not be in conflict with the purpose of their creation, and the objects of their existence.

The conferring of a degree simply marks a step in the educational career of the student. It is the expressed judgment of the faculty that he has attained a certain degree of proficiency, and a diploma is granted as the evidence of such degree. The value of a degree depends entirely upon the character and standards of the institutions conferring it. It may mean much or little. It would seem unreasonable to deny to an institution of learning incorporated under the act of 1874 the right to certify to the world the proficiency of its students, particularly in view of the Constitutional inhibition against asking for the power in any special case. If the granting of a degree has a tendency to work harm to the public, it is the province of the Legislature either to prevent it, or to control it under proper restrictions. This has been done, notably in the case of practitioners in medicine and surgery, and for obvious reasons.

Section 12 of the act of 1895, now under consideration, itself gives a legislative construction as to the powers of the courts to confer degrees under the act of 1874. The language is:

"This act, furthermore, shall not impair the authority of colleges heretofore incorporated by such courts of common pleas with power to confer degrees," etc.

How could this act impair the authority of colleges to confer degrees, if such authority did not exist before the passage of the act of 1895? But my interpretation of the twelfth section of the act of 26th of June, 1895, about which you inquire, renders it unnecessary for me to give any official opinion as to the right of colleges to confer degrees under the act of 1874, prior to the time the act of 1895 became a law.

The section under consideration was intended to provide for the class of colleges incorporated by the courts of common pleas and exercising under their charters the power of conferring degrees. The power so being exercised was not to be impaired by any provisions of the act of 1895 as to colleges having "Property or capital at the time of the passage of this act of at least $100,000, and which shall, within three months after the passage of this act, file with the Superintendent of Public Instruction a sworn statement," etc. The act should not be read "Courts of common pleas with power to confer degrees," but should be read "Colleges heretofore incorporated with power to confer degrees by such courts of common pleas." It has reference to powers granted by the courts of common pleas and being exercised by the corporation. This interpretation is greatly strengthened by reference to a subsequent part of the section relating to universities, which reads as follows:

"Nor shall this act impair the authority of universities similarly incorporated by the courts with the power to confer degrees in cases where such institutions possess property at the time of the passage of this act amounting to the sum of $500,000."

The section does not refer to the power of the courts, but to the power of the corporation under the decree of the court. There is no intention expressed in the act that the powers of the courts of common pleas which have been exercised by them in the granting of these charters should in anywise be questioned, much less that the right to exercise such powers as the courts have in fact exercised, should be determined by The College and University Council, or the law officer of the Commonwealth.

I may add that the decrees of the several courts creating these corporations, and expressly conferring upon them the power to confer degrees, should be recognized and respected as the decisions of courts of competent jurisdiction, upon a subject committed to them by the Legislature, until reversed by the court of last resort.

I, therefore, advise The College and University Council that the institutions of learning referred to in your letter, and above-mentioned, have the right under existing law, to confer literary degrees if such powers have been granted to them by the courts, and will continue to have such right if they comply with the requirements of the twelfth section of the act of the 26th day of June, 1895.

HENRY C. McCORMICK,
Attorney General.

On motion of Dr. Holland the Council passed a vote of thanks to the Attorney General for his able opinion.

It was moved by Dr. Reed that the colleges mentioned in the opinion of the Attorney General be recognized by the Council as having complied with the provisions of the law of 1895, and as being entitled to continue the conferring of the degrees customary in the colleges of the State provided they had previously acquired the right. Agreed to.

Bryn Mawr College.

The petition of Bryn Mawr College for amendments to its charter was read and the president and secretary were directed to certify the following finding:

And now, this 30th day of March, A. D. 1896, the above application of Bryn Mawr College for an amendment to its charter having been presented to the College and University Council of Pennsylvania, and having been duly considered, the said College and Univercity Council finds that the standard of admission and the courses of instruction, and the composition of the faculty are sufficient to justify the exercise of the degree conferring power by said college and further finds that the educational needs of the Commonwealth at large are likely to be met by the granting of the said application and, therefore, approves of the same and respectfully recommends the court of common pleas of Montgomery county to make a final decree granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The petition of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia was read and discussed. The attorney of the institution, W. Harold Goodwin, was, on motion, invited to appear before the Council. After a conference he withdrew, and by resolution the president and secretary were instructed to certify to the following finding:

And now, This 30th day of March, A. D. 1896, the above application of "The Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia" for an amendment to its charter having been presented to the College and University Council of Pennsylvania, and having been duly considered, the said College and University Council finds that the standard of admission and the courses of instruction, and the composition of the faculty are sufficient to justify the exercise of the degree conferring power by said "The Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in

Philadelphia" and further finds that the educational needs of the Commonwealth at large are likely to be met by the granting of the said application and, therefore, approves of the same and respectfully recommends the court of common pleas No. 1, Philadelphia county, to make a final decree granting the prayer of the petitioners, with the limitation that the" ordinary degrees in civil and canon law" are recognized by this Council as confined to the degree of D. C. L.

Dr. Reed moved that the secretary be requested to prepare a list of the colleges empowered to confer degrees under the act of 1895. Agreed to.

Provost Harrison moved that the secretary of the Council furnish each member a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General. Agreed to.

On motion the Council adjourned at 2.45 P. M.

N. C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary.

Executive Chamber.
Harrisburg, October 6, 1896.

The College and University Council held its regular biennial meeting on Tuesday, October 6, 1896.

The members assembled in the Executive Chamber at twelve o'clock noon with his Excellency, Governor Hastings, in the chair. All were present except Attorney General H. C. McCormick, who was detained by an important legal case, President George E. Reed, who was prevented from attending by ill health, and Provost C. C. Harrison, who was detained by a meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Vice Provost George S. Fullerton was, on motion, invited to a seat in the Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Report on entrance requirements.

The report of the committee on entrance requirements was accepted and after discussion the portion relating to maximum requirements was referred back to the committee. The portion of the report relating to minimum requirements, after being amended, was adopted in the following form:

"The Council adopts the following entrance requirements, of which those relating to English, History and Mathematics are prescribed, and of the other language requirements two must

be chosen, except that technical schools may require additional preparation in Mathematics and Physics as a fair equivalent for one language requirement.

English.

The requirements in English shall fall under two heads:

A. Reading—A certain number of books will be set for reading. The candidate will be required to present evidence of a general knowledge of the subject-matter, and to answer simple questions on the lives of the authors. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics, to be chosen by the candidate from a considerable number—perhaps ten or fifteen— set before him in the examination paper. The treatment of these topics is designed to test the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression, and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books. In place of a part or the whole of this test, the candidate may present an exercise book, properly certified by his instructor, containing compositions or other written work done in connection with the reading of the books.

B. Study and Practice—This part of the examination presupposes the thorough study of the works contained in the appended lists of books. The examination will be upon subject matter, form, and structure.

The lists of books for the years 1897-1900 are as follows:

1897: A. For Reading—Shakespeare's As You Like It; Defoe's History of the Plague in London; Irving's Tales of a Traveller; Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales; Longfellow's Evangeline; George Eliot's Silas Marner.

B. For Study and Practice—Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; Scott's Marmion; Macaulay's Life of Samuel Johnson.

1898: A. For Reading—Milton's Paradise Lost, Books I and II; Pope's Iliad, Books I and XXII; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in The Spectator; Goldsmith's The Vicar of Wakefield; Coleridge's Ancient Mariner; Southey's Life of Nelson; Carlyle's Essay on Burns; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal; Hawthorne's The House of the Seven Gables.

B. For Study and Practice—Shakespeare's Macbeth; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; De Quincey's The Flight of a Tartar Tribe; Tennyson's The Princess.

1899: A. For Reading—Dryden's Palamon and Arcite; Pope's Iliad, books 1, 6, 22 and 24; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the Spectator; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; Coleridge's Ancient Mariner; De Quincey's Flight of a Tartar Tribe; Cooper's Last of the Mohican's; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal; Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables: B. For Study and Practice—Macbeth; Paradise Lost. books 1 and 2; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; Carlyle's Essay on Burns.

1900: A. For Reading—Dryden's Palamon and Arcite; Pope's Iliad, books 1, 6, 22 and 24; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; Ivanhoe; Colebridge's Ancient Mariner; De Quincey's Flight of a Tartar Tribe; Last of the

Mohican's; Tennyson's Princess; Vision of Sir Launfal. B. For Study and Practice—Macbeth; Paradise Lost, books 1 and 2; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; McCauley's Essays on Milton and Addison.

For succeeding years the lists of books recommended by the Standing Committee of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland will be required, unless otherwise by the Council.

No candidate will be accepted in English whose work is notably defective in point of spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs.

History.

The course in History shall include United States History, as indicated below, and any one of the other courses in history appended.

A. History and Government of the United States, including the settlement and development of the original thirteen colonies, the war of the Revolution, the formation and adoption of the Constitution, the subsequent history of the country.

B. Greek History—The History of Greece to the death of Alexander as contained in some standard elementary History of Greece.

C. Roman History—History of Rome down to the death of Augustus as contained in some standard elementary History of Rome.

D. General History—As contained in some standard elementary text book.

E. English History—As contained in some standard elementary text book.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, including the Metric System.

Algebra, through Quadratic Equations—As in standard college text books.

The whole of Plane Geometry—As in standard college text books.

Latin.

Latin Grammar.

Caesar (first four books of the Gallic War).

Cicero—Six orations.

Virgil—First four books of the Aenied with prosody.

Latin Prose Composition—not less than 20 exercises in a standard text book.

Greek.

Greek Grammar.

Greek Prose Composition—Not less than twenty exercises in a standard text book.

Xenophon—First four books of the Anabasis.

Homer—First three books of the Iliad with prosody (book II not to include the catalogues of ships) or first three books of the Odyssey.

French.

A thorough knowledge of elementary grammar, including irregular verbs of most frequent occurrence and the use of moods and tenses.

Two hundred pages of contemporary prose.

German.

A thorough knowledge of elementary grammar.

One hundred pages of German prose.

Report on Higher Education.

On motion, the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture was invited to be present during the reading of the report of the Committee on higher education. During the consideration of this report the secretary was authorized to re-write the paragraph relating to undenominational colleges leaving out the names of the persons who made the original investigations spoken of in the report. He was further instructed to insert information as to free scholarships in colleges other than those mentioned in the report. The clause under free scholarship referring to the prohibition in the State Constitution against appropriations to individuals and communities for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, was ordered to be stricken from the report; and a substitute for the concluding paragraph under the undenominational colleges and universities was offered by Dr. Moffat and on motion adopted.

The secretary was then directed to prepare the report for printing in accordance with the suggestions made and to submit revised proofs to the individual members of the Council for further consideration and final correction before publication. The recommendations contained in the report were discussed and adopted.

Committee on Legislation.

On motion of Dr. Holland a committee of five was appointed to prepare bills embodying the recommendations of the Councils, the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be members of the committee. The Governor appointed as the other three members Dr. Holland, President Atherton and Provost Harrison.

The Council adjourned at three o'clock.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 24, 1897.

An application by the authorities of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg for an amendment to its charter was filed in the Department of Public Instruction on May 3, 1897. Monday, May 24, was fixed as the date for a meeting of the college and university council to consider the petition. The meeting was held at 12 o'clock noon in the Executive Chamber, and the following members were present at the calling of the roll: Governor D. H. Hastings, Superintendent J. M. Coughlin, Superintendent Edward Brooks, Principal George M. Philips, President T. M. Seip, President George E. Reed, Chancellor W. J. Holland and Superintendent N. C. Schaeffer. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petition of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

On motion of Chancellor Holland it was resolved to hear the representatives of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. Judge McClean filed a sworn statement of the assets of the institution, explained the reasons for the petition and stated that the authorities of the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Gettysburg were desirous of securing an amendment to the charter, simply giving the institution the right to confer the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

After discussing the petition, the council took the following action, which was engrossed, duly signed by the president and secretary of the council and transmitted to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county.

Action of the Council.

And now this 24th day of May, A. D. 1897, the above application of the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States for an amendment to its charter having been presented to the College and University Council of Pennsylvania, the representatives of the said seminary having personally appeared and stated that their intention in applying for the power to confer degrees is simply to have the power of conferring the degree of Bachelor of Divinity bestowed upon them, and the matter having been fully considered, the said College and University Council finds that the standard of admission and the courses of instruction and the composition of the Faculty are

sufficient to justify the exercise of the power of conferring the degree of Bachelor of Divinity by the said Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, and further finds that the educational needs of the locality in which the seminary is situated and of the Commonwealth at large are likely to be met by the granting of the said application, and, therefore, approves of the request and respectfully recommends the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Adams to make a final decree granting the prayer of the petitioners to be accorded the right to confer the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

The Chairman of the Committee on Legislation made a verbal report.

The Institution at Volant.

On motion of Superintendent Coughlin, it was resolved that the Attorney General of the Commonwealth be instructed to take steps to ascertain legally by what right the school at Volant, in Lawrence county, has since the passage of the act of June 26, 1895, been exercising the degree conferring power, and to restrain the said institution from exercising this right if it does not legally possess the same.

On motion the council adjourned at 1.15 P. M.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary.

Executive Chamber,
October 4, 1898.

The regular biennial meeting of the College and University Council was held in the Executive Chamber on Tuesday, October 4, 1898. The Council convened at twelve o'clock noon and the following members were present:

Governor Daniel H. Hastings.
Dr. George W. Atherton.
Dr. George E. Reed.
Superintendent James M. Coughlin.
Dr. J. D. Moffat.
Dr. W. J. Holland.
Dr. T. L. Seip.
Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer.

On motion it was resolved that Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, be invited to be present at this session of the Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The preliminary draft of the report on Higher Education, required by law, was accepted, discussed and referred to the secretary for final revision, according to the views expressed by the members of the Council.

On motion a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of three, including the secretary, to report on the Courses of Study of the Central High School of Philadelphia and of the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary. Superintendent Schaeffer, Dr. Atherton and Superintendent Coughlin were appointed on this committee.

A committee consisting of Drs. Reed, Moffat, Holland, Harrison and Atherton was appointed to prepare a report upon the standards of admission to colleges and professional schools.

On motion it was resolved to add the Moravian College and Theological Seminary to the list of accredited colleges and universities.

On motion it was agreed that when the Council adjourns it shall adjourn to meet at the call of the secretary on a day before the opening of the next session of the Legislature.

A committee consisting of Drs. Moffat, Holland, Reed, Attorney General McCormick and Superintendent Nathan C. Schaeffer was appointed to present to the Council such subjects of legislation as they deem advisable.

On motion the Council adjourned to 2 P. M.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary of the College and University Council.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, December 8, 1898.

In accordance with a resolution authorizing the secretary to call an adjourned meeting, the College and University Council was convened at 12 o'clock; and the following members were present:

Governor Daniel H. Hastings.
Dr. George W. Atherton.
Dr. George E. Reed.
Superintendent James M. Coughlin.
Dr. J. D. Moffat.
Dr. W. J. Holland.

Dr. T. L. Seip.

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer.

Provost C. C. Harrison was absent for the reason that he was unexpectedly called to New York City; Attorney General McCormick was engaged in the trial of an important case; and Dr. Edward Brooks had mistaken the correct date of the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the committee on the Courses of Study of the Central High School of Philadelphia and of the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary was read and on motion recommitted to the committee for further consideration and revision.

The report of the committee upon the standards of admission to colleges and professional schools was read, received and adopted. The following is the report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS OF COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,
November 10, 1898.

To the President and Members of the College and University Council:

Gentlemen: The committee appointed by your honorable body at its last meeting to consider the matter of entrance requirements of colleges and professional schools of Pennsylvania beg leave to submit the following resolution as expressive of the sentiment of the committee:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the various schools of law and medicine in the State of Pennsylvania be recommended to exact, as soon as possible, as the minimum requirements for admission to their several courses, so much in the way of preparation as would be required for admission to the freshman class of a reputable college of the State."

The committee begs to state further that as the Council has already adopted a standard of admission to be required of any college seeking to be established in the State in the future, it did not think it necessary to make a report concerning the matter of standards of admission to colleges.

Signed:

J. D. MOFFAT,
W. J. HOLLAND,
CHAS. C. HARRISON,
GEORGE W. ATHERTON,
GEORGE EDWARD REED, Chairman.

The committee appointed to present to the Council subjects of legislation deemed advisable, presented a report which was discussed and recommitted with instruction to ascertain from competent authority, including the Attorney General, the constitutionality of the measures outlined by the committee.

Two sections for the biennial report on Higher Education, one on the Relation of the Normal Schools to the Colleges and Universities, and the other on the Entrance Requirements of Colleges and Professional Schools, were read, amended and ordered to be added to the forthcoming report.

On motion it was resolved that when the Council adjourned, it adjourned to meet on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

Chancellor Holland was appointed a committee of one to secure in the general appropriation bill an item to cover the necessary expenses incurred by members of the Council in the discharge of their duties.

The committee on subjects of legislation was instructed to prepare for presentation to the Legislature a bill or bills embodying such of the measures proposed in their report as are found to be in harmony with the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

On motion the Council adjourned at 1.40 P. M.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg,
February 9, 1899.

The adjourned meeting fixed for January 10, 1899, having been postponed by Governor Hastings on account of sickness of the secretary, Thursday, February 9, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon was fixed for a meeting of the College and University Council. The Council was convened at the appointed hour, and all the members attended except Dr. Edward Brooks, who was detained by pressing official duties.

On motion, Governor W. A. Stone was elected president of the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Hon. Daniel H. Hastings as Governor of Pennsylvania.

Governor Stone called attention to the needs of the common school system and the abuses which should be corrected. He expressed the belief that the Council might be made helpful in promoting the efficiency of the public schools.

Dr. Atherton moved that the present Committee on Legislation be instructed to consider what powers in reference to the public schools might wisely be vested in this Council, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the call of the chairman of the Legislative Committee.

Attorney General Elkin was appointed a member of the Committee on Legislation in place of Attorney General McCormick whose term of office had expired.

Superintendent J. M. Coughlin was, on motion, added to the Committee on Legislation.

Chairman Moffat presented from the Committee on Legislation the draft of a proposed bill which was amended to read as follows:

AN ACT

Providing for the giving of instruction in the art and theory of teaching to students in colleges and universities regularly chartered by the States and authorized to confer degrees in the arts, letters, philosophy, and science, and appropriating a sufficient sum of money to the College and University Council of the State of Pennsylvania for the employment of the necessary instructors; being a supplement to the act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of institutions of learning with power to confer degrees in arts, pure and applied science, philosophy, literature, medicine, law and theology, and for the supervision and regulation of the same, and providing a method by which institutions already incorporated may obtain the power to confer degrees, and exempting from the provisions of this act colleges heretofore incorporated by the courts of common pleas with power to confer degrees, in cases where such colleges have, at the time of the passage of this act, a specified amount of capital resources," approved the 26th day of June, 1895.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the College and University Council of the State of Pennsylvania is authorized to make and perfect arrangements with the trustees of certain colleges and universities hereinafter more fully described, to provide regular instruction in the theory and art of teaching to the students in said colleges and universities to the end that they may be prepared to engage in the work of teaching and superintendence in the public schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section II. The College and University Council of the State of Pennsylvania, in making arrangements for the impartation of instruction in the art and theory of teaching, shall be confined in making such arrangements to institutions which have been regularly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth within its borders,

and which are regularly authorized to confer academic degrees, and in which the conditions of admission to the college classes, and the courses of study in which, and the teaching force in which, conform to the requirements of the act providng for the exercise of the degree, conferring power to which this act is a supplement.

Section III. When an institution, conforming to the requirements of section II, shall apply to the College and University Council for instruction in the art and theory of teaching, and shall satisfy the Council that a sufficient number of hours will be allowed to this study in its regular courses to give it the rank of an elective study and sufficient to insure, on the part of the students, the acquisition of sufficient knowledge to qualify them for the acceptable performance of the duties of teachers in the public schools, the Council may enter into an agreement to pay so much of the compensation of instruction as shall be agreed upon.

In the selection of professors to serve under the requirements of this act, it shall be the duty of the colleges and universities desiring to avail themselves of its provisions, to nominate to the College and University Council the names of persons qualified to fill such positions, and to submit with the nominations evidence of fitness which shall be satisfactory to the Council, which shall then appoint them and assign them their places of labor and contract with them for their remuneration.

Section IV. Institutions accepting the services of professors appointed under the provisions of this act, shall make annually a full report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth, answering all inquiries as to the time devoted to the study of Pedagogics, and the number of students pursuing the course, the character of instruction given, and other matters in reference to which inquiry may be made under the resolution of the Council; and these reports shall be, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, submitted to the Council for their consideration and guidance, and shall be published in the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Section V. Students who shall, under the provisions of this act, complete a full course in the study of the art and theory of teaching in said colleges and universities, and shall receive a degree in course from the institution in which they have pursued their studies, shall be examined by persons appointed for this purpose by the Superintendent of Public Instruction under regulations prescribed by him, said examiner to be allowed their expenses out of any appropriations made to the College and University Council, and if said students shall have successfully passed such examination the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall furnish them with a State teacher's certificate, entitling them to teach two full annual

terms in the public schools of this Commonwealth when duly elected by the proper officers of the public schools. College graduates holding this certificate who have taught two full annual terms in the public schools of Pennsylvania shall receive, upon presenting to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certificate of good moral character and skill in the art of teaching from the proper board or boards of directors, countersigned by the proper school superintendent, a permanent State certificate authorizng them to teach in the public schools without further examination all the branches named on said certificate.

Section VI. In order to carry out the provisions of this act, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, to the College and University Council of the State of Pennsylvania, to be paid in quarterly installments to the treasurer of the said College and University Council on the warrant of the Auditor General on a settlement made by him with the State Treasurer; but no warrant shall be drawn or settlement made until the said College and University Council shall have made under oath to the Auditor General, through its president and treasurer, a report containing a specifically itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures during the previous quarter, with cash balance on hand and the same is approved by him and the State Treasurer; nor until the State Treasurer shall have sufficient money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to pay the quarterly installment due said College and University Council, and unexpended balances of sums appropriated for specific purposes shall not be used for other purposes, whether specific or general, but shall revert to the State Treasurer at the close of the two fiscal years.

It is moved that the committee which reported this bill submit it to the Attorney General for an opinion as to its constitutionality when applied to the denominational colleges. Carried.

Chancellor Holland submitted a bill fixing a penalty for the conferring of degrees by institutions not empowered to bestown them.

It was moved that the principle of the bill be approved by the Council, and the bill referred back to the committee for such modification of detail as may be thought desirable, and to be introduced into the Legislature accordingly. Agreed to.

Adjourned at 2 P. M.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER.
Secretary.

Executive Chamber,
March 1, 1899.

At the suggestion of the chairman of the Legislative Committee a meeting of the College and University Council was held Wednesday, March 1, 1899. The following members were in attendance:

Governor W. A. Stone.
Dr. G. W. Atherton.
Dr. W. J. Holland.
Dr. George E. Reed.
Dr. G. M. Philips.
Dr. J. D. Moffat.
Dr. T. L. Seip.
Superintendent J. M. Coughlin.
Superintendent Edward Brooks.
Superintendent Nathan C. Schaeffer.

Provost C. C. Harrison was absent on account of two important engagements.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Chairman Moffat presented the report of the Committee on Legislation which was, on motion, accepted, amended and adopted in the following form:

Report of the Committee on New Legislation.

A meeting of the Committee on Legislation was held February 24, with three members present, Drs. Schaeffer, Holland and Moffat.

The Deputy Attorney General appeared for the Attorney General to make an oral report upon our proposed bill to provide normal instruction in College and Universities. He expressed no doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill, but stated that the question might be raised against certain possible applications of it. If an institution clearly denominational, within the meaning of that term, as used in the Constitution, should apply for instruction then the right of the Council to grant the same might be questioned and at present he would not care to pronounce that the Council could constitutionally grant the instruction. Yet he advised the introduction of the bill to the Legislature where this point might be discussed.

After some discussion of the possibility of introducing some legislation looking to the improvement of the school system, it was finally resolved to recommend the Council to ask passage of the following joint resolution:

Whereas, It is claimed that the large increase in the State appropriation to common schools, together with the moneys expended for other educational agencies, has not yielded everywhere throughout the Commonwealth satisfactory results, and

Whereas, There has been no adequate attempt to codify the school laws since 1854.

Therefore, be it resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint an Educational Commission of eleven persons, citizens of this Commonwealth (the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General being members ex-officio), to make inquiry and report to the Legislature at its next session, by bill or otherwise, a plan by which existing laws can be harmonized and amended or codified so as to improve the organization, administration and management of our system of education, also to suggest any other changes by which the efficiency of our system of public instruction can be increased and the sums expended for public educationa made to yield results commensurate with the generous aid given by the State for educational purposes. The Commission shall serve without pay except for necessary expenses, legal aid and clerk hire actually incurred by the Commission and approved by the Governor.

Further, be it resolved, That the Committee upon Appropriations of the House and Senate be requested to include in the general appropriation bill of the current session of the Legislature an item appropriating the sum of five thousand dollars for the purpose hereinbefore named, unexpended balances to be returned to the Treasury of the State.

The following bill was presented to the Council by the secretary for consideration in order to ascertain the views of the members of the Council:

AN ACT

To limit the State appropriation to school districts to the amount levied by the district the preceding year for school purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That after the expiration of the school year beginning on the first Monday of June, 1899, no school district shall be entitled to receive from the State appropriation, made for the support of the public schools, a greater amount than the district levied the preceding year for school purposes.

It was on motion suggested as the sense of the Council that the date should be changed from 1899 to 1900; that the words "and collected" be inserted after the word "levied" and that a proviso be added as follows:

Provided, however, That this act shall not apply to districts where

the maximum amount of tax allowed by law for the maintenance of schools has been levied for said year.

Since the proposed bill is before the House Committee on Education the secretary was instructed to confer with the committee in regard to the insertion of these amendments.

Superintendent Schaeffer and Dr. Reed were appointed a committee to secure the approval of the convention of city and borough superintendents and of the Pennsylvania State Directors' Association for the proposed joint resolution creating an Educational Commission. They were also appointed a committee to take charge of the bill which aims to provide for the teaching of the science and art of education in our colleges and universities with instruction to use their best judgment whether or not to introduce it at the present session of the Legislature.

Adjourned at 1.20 P. M.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa., October 2, 1900.

In accordance with the act of June 26, 1895, the College and University Council met on the first Tuesday of October, at 12 o'clock noon.

The following members were present:

Dr. W. J. Holland.
Dr. J. D. Moffat.
Dr. George E. Reed.
Superintendent J. M. Coughlin.
Principal George M. Philips.
Dr. T. L. Seip.
Superintendent N. C. Schaeffer.

A letter from Provost C. C. Harrison explained that his absence was due to the fact that the stated meeting of the University Corporation was fixed by the by-laws for the same day.

In the absence of the Governor, who is president of the Council, and of Provost Harrison, who is vice president, Chancellor W. J. Holland was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following report was read, accepted, approved and ordered to be placed on file:

October 2, 1900.

To the College and University Council:

We the undersigned, members of the committee appointed to se-

cure the approval by the convention of city and borough superintendents and by the Pennsylvania State Directors' Association, of the proposed joint resolution creating an Educational Commission, and for the further purpose of taking charge of the bill to provide instruction in the science and art of education in our colleges, beg leave to report:

1. That joint resolution, to create an Educational Commission, was approved by the convention of superintendents and by the State Directors' Association, but failed to pass in the Legislature.

2. That in view of the triangular division of the Legislature into three parties or factions any two of which were greater than the third, the committee deemed it unwise to push the bill for the teaching of the science and art of education in our colleges.

The committee is glad to report that an appropriation of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, was made for the payment of the traveling expenses of the members of the College and University Council.

Respectfully submitted,
NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
GEORGE E. REED.

It is resolved, That a committee consisting of Dr. N. C. Schaeffer and Dr. George E. Reed be appointed to secure the adoption by the coming session of the Legislature of the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the College and University Council of Pennsylvania be authorized to investigate the conditions and problems of education in this Commonwealth with a view to the suggestion of possible improvements in the educational agencies of the State of Pennsylvania and to report to the next session of the legislature the results of such investigations and their recommendations, &c.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary be appropriated to pay clerical assistance, legal advice, and expense of printing report.

The members of the Council are to serve without pay except for necessary traveling expenses.

In the preparation of the biennial report the secretary was instructed to discuss the traffic in fraudulent degrees, showing the work which the College and University Council is trying to do, and giving the opinion of the Attorney General on the legality of a Dental College operated in Pennsylvania under a charter from the State of Delaware.

The secretary was requested to embody in this report a recommendation for the passage of an act inflicting a penalty for the fraudulent traffic in degrees in dentistry, pharmacy, engineering, art

pure and applied science, law and theology, in conformity with existing legislation which inflicts a penalty for the traffic in fraudulent degrees in medicine.

The plan for uniform entrance examinations proposed by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools for the Middle States, was discussed, but no action was taken.

The secretary was instructed to include, in the biennial report, a history of higher education, including a history of the several colleges, the space allotted to each institution being proportioned somewhat according to the length of time each has been in successful operation as a college or university.

The action of the convention of Normal school principals in dropping all degrees except those of pedagogy, was approved, and the secretary was instructed to make mention of this laudable step.

On motion Drs. Reed and Philips were appointed a Committee of Conference on the preparation of the biennial report.

The Committee on Legislation consisting of Dr. Reed and Superintendent Schaeffer was instructed to secure legislation looking to the infliction of penalties for the illicit traffic in college degrees, and to look after the item in the appropriation bill which is designed to cover the necessary traveling expenses of members of the Council.

It was resolved that the secretary, after consulting Governor Stone, call a meeting of the Council early in January.

Adjourned at 2 P. M.

N. C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary.

Executive Department,
Harrisburg, Pa., October 7, 1902.

In accordance with the act of Assembly the College and University Council met on the first Tuesday of October, at twelve o'clock noon, a quorum being present.

Letters from Provost C. C. Harrison and President George W. Atherton were read explaining their absence.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved .

The secretary presented the following report, which was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes:

Harrisburg, Pa., October 7, 1902.

To the College and University Council:

Gentlemen: Your secretary begs leave to report that the last bi-

ennial report on Higher Education contains a history of Higher Education in Pennsylvania including a history of the several colleges in accordance with your instructions.

The secretary begs leave further to state that the meeting of the Council early in January, 1901, was not convened because it was deemed unnecessary after conference with different members of the Council.

Respectfully submitted,
NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary of the College and University Council.

The following report of the committee on legislation was read by Dr. Reed and on motion received and ordered to be spread on the minutes:

Harrisburg, Pa., October 7, 1902.

To the College and University Council:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, who were appointed a committee to secure, at the last session of the Legislature, authority for the College and University Council of Pennsylvania to investigate the conditions and problems of education in this Commonwealth, with a view to the suggestion of possible improvements in the educational agencies of the State of Pennsylvania, and to report to the next session of the Legislature the results of such investigation and their recommendations, drew an act in accordance with the resolution of the Council and had it introduced by Representative Voorhees, of Philadelphia.

The bill was savagely attacked on account of the appropriation of five thousand dollars ($5,000) which was asked to pay clerical assistance, legal advice and expenses of printing the report. Considerable feeling was stirred up against the College and University Council and it was found impossible to push the bill to final passage.

We were also appointed a committee to secure legislation looking to the infliction of penalties for the illicit traffic in college degrees, and to look after the item in the appropriation bill which was designed to cover the necessary traveling expenses of members of the Council.

We beg leave to report that the item of one thousand dollars ($1,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary was inserted in the appropriation bill to cover the necessary traveling expenses of members of the Council.

The committee also discovered an act inflicting a penalty for the illicit traffic in college degrees approved by the Governor on May 19, 1871, P. L. 271, which reads as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any university, college or other insti-

tution incorporated under the laws of this State with power to grant academic degrees, honorary or otherwise, to confer the same upon any person or persons upon the payment or promise of payment by any person, in consideration thereof; and any person knowingly signing a diploma or other instrument of writing purporting to confer an academic degree, when such consideration has been paid or promised to be paid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months or both or either at the discretion of the court."

It is believed that this act covers the intention of the resolution of the Council.

Respectfully submitted,
NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
GEO. E. REED.

The secretary of the Council was instructed to secure the insertion in the general appropriation bill of an item of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the necessary expenses of the members of the Council.

On motion it was resolved to renew the resolutions of two years ago which are as follows:

Resolved, That the College and University Council of Pennsylvania be authorized to investigate the conditions and problems of education in this Commonwealth with a view to the suggestion of possible improvements in the educational agencies of the State of Pennsylvania and to report to the next session of the Legislature the results of such investigations and their recommendations, &c.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary be appropriated to pay clerical assistance, legal advice, and expense of printing report.

Dr. Reed and Dr. Schaeffer were appointed a committee on legislation.

On motion Provost Harrison, Dr. Schaeffer and Dr. Philips were appointed a committee to institute legal proceedings against the so-called University of Southern Pennsylvania to prevent violation of the laws of the State.

Drs. Schaeffer, Reed and Philips were appointed a committee to draw up the required biennial report on Higher Education.

Adjourned at 2.50 P. M.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary.